

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA

(FOUNDED 1897)

Organ of the Society of the Friends of Armenia  
And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other sufferers in the Near East

PUBLISHED  
QUARTERLY



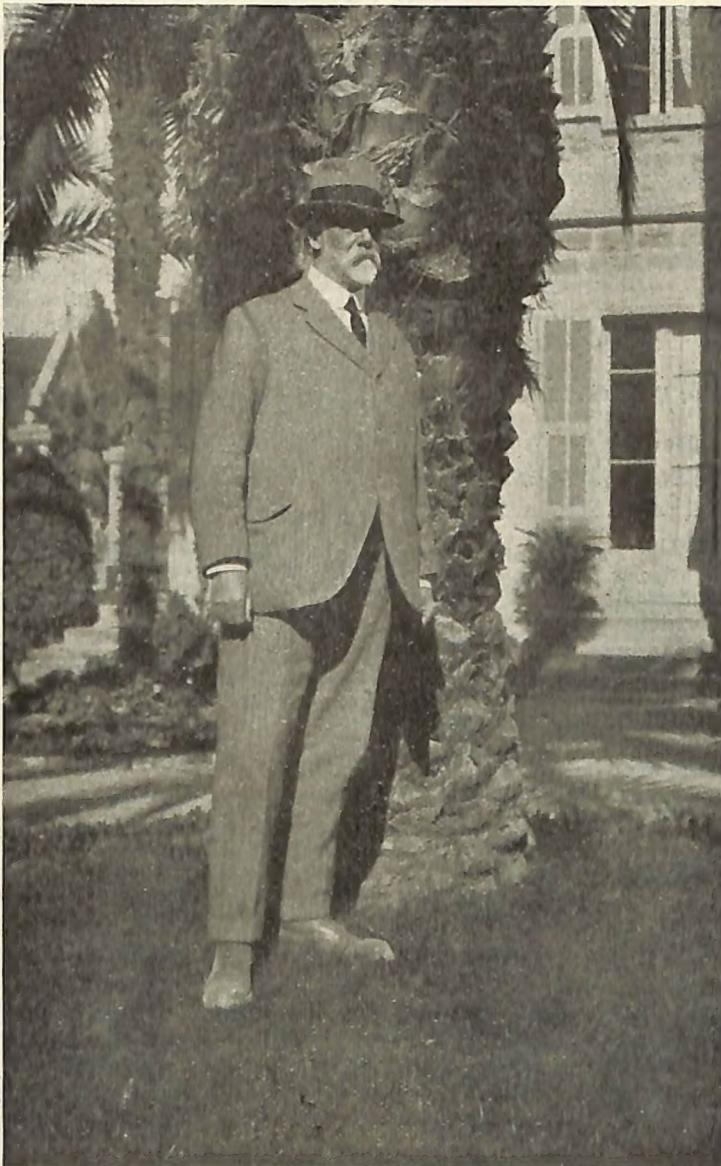
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SOWEST,  
LONDON."



LORD RADSTOCK, President "Friends of Armenia," 1924.

SECOND  
QUARTER,  
1924.



NEW SERIES,  
No. 91.



1s. PER ANNUM,  
POST FREE.

# FRIENDS OF ARMENIA

And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

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## CAPT. G. GRACEY'S MEETINGS.

During the quarter, Capt. G. Gracey D.S.O., Gen. Sec., addressed successful Meetings at Barnet, organised by Miss Duncan Brown.

The Drawing-room Meeting was held in the afternoon, at the Memorial House, Park Road, and presided over by the Rev. S. Roberts. Many articles made or presented by the "Christian Alliance of Women and Girls" were displayed. Most of these were intended for the use of Miss Coomber, who is now working with Miss Davies at the Jessie Taylor Memorial School, Beirut, Syria, amongst the Armenian Orphans and Refugees. At the Evening Meeting, Miss Duncan Brown took the Chair.

He also spoke at Ealing at a well attended Meeting, with a two-reel film in aid of Save the Children Fund., organised by the League of Nations. Capt. Gracey spoke of their work in Thrace and also of Miss Jeppe's Rescue Work, details of which appeared in our last Magazine. The audience roused to enthusiasm as he repeated:

"I hear the anvils sounding  
In the march of coming years  
Where the law is slowly pounding  
Into pruning-hooks men's spears,  
Strike hard you lawyer-fellows  
For the forge is roaring wide,  
And Kings may blow the bellows,  
For you've God upon your side."

Unhappily the Secretary caught a chill on his return, and the doctor insisted on the Basingstoke Meeting which had been fixed for March 13th, being postponed.

## LIST OF SECRETARIES OF "THE FRIENDS OF ARMENIA," compiled from Minutes and Magazines, 1897—1923.

- 1897 "The Friends of Armenia" was founded February, 1897, with Mrs. A. G. Crosfield, Hon. Secretary. \*Miss E. Cantlow, Office Secretary, September.
- 1898 Miss E. Cantlow, Secretary from Feb. Mrs. A. G. Crosfield Hon. Secretary for Volunteers.
- 1899—1906 Miss E. Cantlow, Secretary.
- 1907 Miss E. Cantlow, Secretary. Miss Page, Asst. Secretary.
- 1908 Mrs. Mary Hickson, Hon. Secretary. Miss E. Cantlow, Editorial Secretary. Miss Page, Office Secretary.
- 1909 Mrs. Mary Hickson, Hon. Secretary. Miss E. Cantlow, Editorial Secretary. Miss Bertha Hickson, Office Secretary.
- 1910-1919 Mrs. Mary Hickson, Hon. Secretary. Miss Bertha Hickson, Office Secretary. Miss Margaret Russell, Typist.
- 1919 Mrs. Mary Hickson, Hon. Secretary. Miss Margaret Russell, Office Secretary from February.
- 1921 Mrs. Mary Hickson, died. No other Hon. Secretary was appointed. Miss Margaret Russell, Office Secretary. Capt. G. Gracey, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., (Organising Secretary) spoke for two Funds.
- 1922 Miss M. Russell, Office Secretary. Capt. G. Gracey, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., Organizing Secretary.
- 1923 Miss Margaret Russell's health broke down and Capt. G. Gracey, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., became General Secretary, November 1st.

\* Hon. Secretary "Women's Armenian Alliance" and member of "Friends of Armenia" Executive, took office on condition it did not affect her position on Executive. When the F. of A. was established Miss E. Cantlow wound up the W.A.A. and transferred orphans and bank balance to the F. of A.

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

NEW SERIES, No. 91.]

SECOND QUARTER, 1924.

[1s. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

LORD RADSTOCK, the new President of "The Friends of Armenia," met the Executive Committee on Thursday, January 3rd, 1924, and his quiet message of peace, courage and hope, fell like a benediction on all present.

We enter the new year feeling that the work is not ours but God's, and that He will bear the burden of responsibility, and make a path where He would have us go.

Both Committees have been strengthened, Dr. Turnley having joined the Executive, and the Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., the Rev. H. B. Chapman, M.A., of the Royal Chapel, Savoy, and Canon Darling, M.A., having been added to the General Committee.

On February 5th, Dr. McCallum, who had worked with Miss Salmond at Marash and with Capt. Gracey in the Caucasus, was welcomed by the Executive. He is the head of the Publication Department of the American Board at Constantinople, and has been engaged in relief work for Orphans and Refugees. He regards Erivan as the only hope for the Armenians.

The move from Brummana to the Jessie Memorial School, Beirut, seems to be a great success. Every letter tells of the joy of the workers at being able to do so much more relief and evangelistic work, because they are close to the Refugee Camp. They plead for a nurse, in addition to their three helpers whose support the Committee have again guaranteed for the year. During the fearful time of sickness at the Camp, while Miss Davies was away in England, two of Miss Frearson's girls worked there. One was a partially trained nurse, the other attended to the sick who had not a creature to care for them.

To encourage interest in special orphans, and extend the orphan work, Capt. Gracey, D.S.O., Gen. Sec., prepared Orphan Cards, and Miss Davies has been authorised to take in ten new orphans on behalf of "The Friends of Armenia."

So roomy and suitable is the new building that Miss Davies says she could easily take 50. There are many, many fresh orphans, because their deported mothers have died.

Miss Frearson's family at Shemlan is a large one, for "The Friends of Armenia" support 50 orphans there. Mrs. Trench, of the Dublin Auxiliary another 50, and Miss Wheeler, of the National Armenia and India Relief Association for Industrial Orphan Homes (Organised 1895, Incorporated 1904), maintains 150.

The only orphan being maintained at Bethlehem now is Asenat, whom Mrs. Lutyens supports.

Miss Burgess continues to succeed at Corfu, and writes: "You will be interested to hear that we have now about 200 refugees engaged in carpet work, and another 200 in embroidery, etc., so we have a work as large as we had in Constantinople, as far as the Industrial Branch is concerned. Our Sunday School is much smaller, and our beautiful Day School ceases to exist. But Mission Meetings are large and helpful."

The Italians seem trying to make reparation for their bombardment of Corfu, and are said to be using the money they demanded from Greece. Miss Newnham writes, January 9th, 1924: "The Italians are giving lavishly. I went to see their kitchen, the old Count smilingly in charge. They have organised, so that now they have an orderly queue which goes on for many hours each day. The food is excellent 'Better than in the Hotel,' he assured me, and it seems that some pass outside, empty their cans into that of a friend, and join again in the queue. At a little sliding door the children put in their jugs for milk, mixed and served by a Nun. They also give thousands of old army blankets. . . . The Priests are giving free education."

Mrs. Rowntree, who is now living at Para, says that life in Constantinople is very much as it used to be in the old days, when, as Miss Maud Binns, she helped Miss Burgess at the Friends' Mission at Stamboul. Thus far she has had only pleasant experiences, the chief trouble seems the *uncertainty*, and the fact that Miss Burgess's work is left undone, since none can do it: "many people miss her so much and speak with such admiration of her and her splendid spirit." The young Armenian girl, daughter of an Armenian doctor, whom Mrs. Rowntree placed in a Quaker School in England, "has done splendidly at school," but further help is needed for her maintenance there. Funds sent through "The Friends of Armenian" should be ear-marked "Mrs. Rowntree, for Arsiné."

Another resident near Constantinople says that even Missionaries now have to pay duties, and that Custom duties jumped from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent., which caused some goods to be returned. Also there are now taxes on shops. The British and French Embassies are still at Constantinople, but the Russian, Persian and Afghan have moved to Angora, and the Austrian and German will probably remove there before long.

Christmas has been a happy joyful time at all the Mission Centres. Miss Burgess writes from Corfu: "I have had about 400 Refugees in for garments and little Christmas bundles, and nuts and oranges. The latter paid for by a gift from Miss Fleming. I wish you could have seen our little hall with ever-green decorations and tree, etc. Many, many thanks for the gifts in money." Miss Davies says: "All toys that come to us during the year are saved to give at Christmas, or there would be great disappointment. The tiny toy sewing machine with real handle that turns will be a great treasure. The games which have come we are using for the bigger girls once a week during the winter and we are so glad to have them."

Miss Frearson on Christmas Day visited the Tuberculosis Sanatorium to the great delight of matron, nurses and patients, for it is in a lonely spot and the day was wet and stormy. She took them oranges and sweets and gave the matron £5, for there are several Armenians. The box sent to Shemlan from our Society seems to have pleased Miss Frearson, for she says, "I never in my life received one like it."

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Miss Karan Jeppé acknowledges the cheque sent for her work of rescuing women and children held captives in Turkish harems and Arab tents, and emphasised the fact that they must be made self-supporting as soon as possible. "If they were simply taken from the Moslem houses to increase the proletariat or worse still the inhabitants of the brothels, they might better rest where they are, and this would surely be the case if only the programme of the League were carried out." Thus the supplementary work of the relief agencies is essential. Money sent for this object should be ear-marked "Miss K. Jeppé's Rescue Work."

Capt. Gracey, D.S.O., Gen. Sec., has received 50 complete men's outfits, overcoats, etc., from a friend in Aberdeen, and so successfully has he pleaded the Armenian cause, that the High Commissioner of New Zealand has given 100 boxes, each containing 48 14-oz. tins of coffee and milk, and 48 boxes containing 48 8-oz. tins of coffee and milk as a gift from the people of New Zealand. All these will be shipped at an early date. The blankets have reached their destination and given great satisfaction, also the Balfour Marquee.

As the Secretary caught a chill on returning from his Ealing Meeting the doctor insisted on the postponement of the Basingstoke Meetings which had been fixed for March 13th.

News of the abolition of the Caliphate, Mar. 3rd, 1924, by the National Assembly at Angora makes it seem fortunate we had reached the **Arabs** in our study of the races of Turkey, perhaps we had better deal with them more in detail, for this abolition may have world-wide results.

Some of our young officers on their return from sharing Allenby's campaign seemed full of impatience at the Zionist movement, "Palestine does not belong to the Jews, it belongs to the Arabs," they said. This gave one pause, for thought flew back to the days when our Lord walked in Jewry. True the Arabs overran it in that first wonderful fifty years of conquest. But Persia, Egypt, N. Africa, N. India and S. Spain had fallen before them also. Why not say, "India does not belong to the English, it belongs to the Arabs? Or "Spain has no right to her Southern Provinces, they belong to the Arabs?"

Are we all, as \*Mr. Lloyd George is said to be, woefully ignorant of history? (Bechhofer).

The Moslem dominion in Spain lasted from 711 till the fall of Granada in 1492, and the Moslems were not all expelled till 1609, after which Spain suffered, as Angora is suffering to-day, through the loss of an industrious population. It took her many years to recover. Will Turkey, can Turkey, ever recover from the loss of her **Armenian** and **Greek** subjects? To-day there is not enough labour for the tobacco growing and vine cultivation round Smyrna, and her ports are comparatively empty.

How wonderful that **Mohammedan** movement was! When reality meets a sham, the sham must go, and Carlyle sees rightly that it was the sincerity of Mahomet, his real grip of a real truth, that truth that transcends all others, the fact that God is One, which gave him his power. "The universal empire of Allah, presence everywhere of an unspeakable power, a splendour, and a terror not to be named, as the true force, essence, and

reality, in all things whatsoever, was continually clear to this man." "*Heroes*"—Carlyle.

If half of what was said of Mahomet was true he was not always sincere, often he fell low indeed, and the Koran is not always edifying reading, yet at the heart of him there was this truth and Arabian idolatry fell before it. Only the cult of the Kaaba the Black stone, supported by the Koreish was too strong, so he adapted and adopted it as the Roman Catholic Church has done with many pagan superstitions.

A living virile Christianity would have withstood the Prophet, but nominal Christians, given over to Christological disputes and quarrelling endlessly amongst themselves, could not withstand Islam.

The Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus, like some of the so-called Christian powers of to-day, broke treaty after treaty as it pleased him.

"The rule of the Arabs though severe, at first was just, and above all they scrupulously observed all treaties concluded with them."—Dr. Th. Nöldcke.

On this same basis was founded the British Empire, and when it gives way our sceptre will pass.

Yet the Sykes-Picot agreement between Great Britain and France contained promises at variance with promises made to the leaders of the Arab army. See *Times History of the War*, xxii., p. 438.

To believe absolutely in God, to submit utterly to Him, surely this provides the greatest dynamic in the universe. It made St. Francis of Assisi live a life that sweetened the world for generations, it made of these nomad shepherds, in spite of "the inability of the Arabs to unite for common action and act under discipline, even for the attainment of great ends," a mighty coherent force so that "within one century afterwards Arabia is at Grenada on this hand, and Delhi on that,—glancing in valour and splendour the light of genius, Arabia shines through long ages over a great section of the world."—(Carlyle.)

With the ascendancy of the **Turk** their glory departed, for this shadow blights all on whom it rests.

The great enemy is ever busy and wearis not. St. Francis had hardly passed, before his Order was turned against the very ideals for which it was founded; Mahomet driven from Mecca to Medina, [The Hegira, 622 A.D.], supplements his preaching with the *sword*.

Trace through all the religious wars that have turned this fair world of ours into a desolation of horror and brutality, where men preyed on each other more pitilessly than the wild beasts of the forest, and what do we find? It is always the same story, true but ignorant zeal, and wild unreasoning fanaticism are not the main factors: these control the minority, and often govern the leaders who sway the masses, but by far the larger number of the combatants are moved simply by covetousness and greed.

Those first Mohammedans who plundered the Meccan merchants, the Crusaders who to the scandal of Christianity sacked Constantinople, were as much moved by *greed* as the sweater of to-day who battens on the lives of helpless toiling women in Chicago or London.

Loot, plunder, was the bribe not only of Jenghis Khan and Tamerlane, but of that Prophet, who, in his nobler moments, had gained such a grip of the Unseen and the Real, that he changed the history of the world.

\* Read his speech, March 25th, 1920, in House of Commons and remember how the Armenians had been fighting since 1917.

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Short, simple, and uncompromising is the Moslem creed with no uncertainty about it. "There is one God and Mahomet is His Prophet." The Koran is uncreated, God-given. It is their civil as well as religious law, and the Cadi must make it fit the needs of to-day as best he can in the local courts.

To the world, Believers offer the "Koran or Tribute," and when a Holy War is declared, enforce the offer with the sword, caring nothing for their own death, so sure are they that it means an entrance into a sensual heaven of delight. Prayer, fasting, alms are the three great duties of true Moslems, and a pilgrimage, the Haj, must be made if in any way possible to Mecca, Medina or Jerusalem, at least once in a man's life. Apostasy merits and often reaps death.

Mark the genius of the man, his followers needed above all discipline, he gives it by the simplest method, the "Salat." We call it Prayer, and so it is, but it is more, five times each day every Moslem has not only to repeat the prayer, but make the exact posture prescribed. Did Mahomet realise what a training this would be, or did he only dwell on the beauty of the symbolism?

The words of the El Fatiyah, Christians might use with advantage:—

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.  
"Praise be to God, the Lord of the worlds,  
"The compassionate, the merciful,  
"The King of the day of judgment.  
"Thee do we worship, and of Thee seek we help.  
"Guide us in the right way,  
"The way of those to whom Thou hast been gracious,  
"Not of those with whom Thou art wroth, nor of the erring."

(Lane's Translation) Preface to the Koran.

Three times a day from the tapering minarets that overlook the crowded streets rings out the weird cry of the muezzin, "Allah Akbar. . ." In the morning from the lowest gallery, at noon from the central one, and at sunset from the highest, (there is no call for the afternoon and night prayers); but wherever he is, whatever he is doing, the Mohammedan must face towards Mecca, remove his shoes, and pray. You see them do it, on the station, at the bath, or in the office, anywhere.

Some of the Caliphs, as the successors of Mahomet were called, were really religious men like the first, Abu Bekr, and able and honest men like the second, Omar, but many were mere worldly potentates. Might not the same be said of the Popes?

Omar began his reign with the saying: "By Allah, he that is weakest among you shall be in my sight the strongest, until I have vindicated for him his rights; but he that is strongest will I treat as the weakest, until he complies with the laws."

The \*Arabic Revival of Learning has a brilliancy and fascination all its own, but, except in poetry, there seems little originality. Aristotle was translated and studied and came back to the West in this round-about way. The Greek science of medicine, especially Galen, was read and added to: perhaps modern medicine, after its first great debt to Greece, owes a second to Arabia.

But the civilisation and culture of the Arabs was largely adapted from the Persian, and when they conquered countries they took over the organisation existing. Thus they adopted much of the Roman law with adaptations.

\*See next Magazine.

To-day the Turks use the code Napoléon to supplement the Sheriat, which still deals with all questions of inheritance, transfer of property, probate, wills, etc.

Look north and south, east and west, and you will hardly find a more physically perfect race than the Arabs of the Desert. For the classic Greek, who combined perfect athletic training with beauty of feature and form, belongs to the past. The Discobolos could not be sculptured from men of to-day. Even the zest of competing in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race is not as keen an incentive as the knowledge that the slightest failure in nimbleness or dexterity might give your opponent the advantage, and condemn you to the slavery of the quarries, to say nothing of the pitiless scorn of Greek society for those whose loss of form betrayed neglect of the "exercises."

*But the Desert trains men still.*

Ibrahim Pasha, friend of Miss Shalluck, of Urfa, and of Capt. Gracey, was a fine specimen of an Arab Sheik, and Capt. Gracey gives a most interesting account of the able way in which he ruled his tribesmen in "Regions Beyond."

Turk, Kurd, Arab, all alike are *cruel*, holding life cheap and delighting in torture. That even the small remnant of Armenians should remain is to be wondered at. Their sufferings have been greater than our sheltered imaginations can depict, the details such as no decent press dare print.

During the war some of the Bedouins were on the other side and our wounded, "lean, gaunt, haggard skeletons, hollow-eyed, with rivulets of perspiration furrowing the dirt on their faces," were packed in masses in the boats, willing to endure any amount of suffering if they could but escape the cruel Arab *knives*. When the Turks evacuated Basra the Arabs from the plains poured in to loot.

The Turk who, as ruler, should protect his subjects habitually uses the law as a weapon against the Christians.

*Intellectually and in many other ways the Turk is inferior to the Arab.*

Why is it that, when youths of either race have a full Western education, and seem to have assimilated Western habits and ideas, on their return to the East they revert and become like those around them?

Is it because of the degradation of their women? Mustapha Kemal has an up-to-date wife, and girls are now educated, but to the ordinary Arab or Turk, especially the latter, a woman is but a toy and *slave*, a mere chattel without a soul. Mahomet said "Every woman who dieth and her husband is pleased with her shall enter into paradise." And again "Treat your women well. And your slaves, see that ye feed them with such food as ye eat yourselves, and clothe them with the stuff ye wear." *Mahomet's Last Speech.*

From earliest days the Moslems have been divided into Shiites, to which sect the Persians belong, and Sunnites who are the more numerous sect and prevail in Turkey and Africa. The Shiites maintain that the Caliph, as the Head of Islam and Successor to the Prophet, should be a descendant of Ali, who married Mahomet's favourite daughter, Fatima; the Sunnites contend he should belong to one of the families of the Koreish, and they uphold the Sunna, or oral tradition, as well as the Koran.

On March 3rd, 1924, Hussein, King of the Hedjaz Grand Sherif of Mecca, was proclaimed Khalif by the Moslems of Mesopotamia, Trans-Jordania and the

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Hedjaz. From a strictly Sunnite view he would be the orthodox Caliph, but the Sultans of Turkey had held this office since 1517\*; and when the Grand National Assembly at Angora proclaimed Turkey a Republic, 1923, the office was bestowed on Abdul Mejid,\*\* but without any civil authority. Deposed and obliged to leave the country, it is yet possible he may be supported by India. Egypt might prefer King Fuad, but King Hussein holds the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina.

Britain it is said will be strictly neutral, but, although she may forget all she owed to King Hussein and his four sons in the Great War, others will consider him her protégé and French and Anti-British feeling will be against him. Small wonder an Armenian lady said, "It is not good to be England's friend to-day."

How keenly King Hussein has felt the attitude of our country is shown by his "Message to the Noble British Nation," last December. After "having put their utmost trust after God in the honour of the British Nation," and "refused a separate peace," our Allies the Arabs find "their unity has been torn to pieces—their countries disintegrated and occupied." "The Moslem world especially," says King Hussein, "and most of my people, charge me with selling their countries to Great Britain and to her Allies, a charge which is sufficient to stigmatise the honour of my family and blacken its history, which even those who are devoid of all honour cannot tolerate. I know of no sin they did commit deserving such a fate, except their absolute trust and loyalty to Great Britain—if this is really a sin." *East Anglian Daily Times*, December 29th, 1923.

*The Daily Telegraph* announces March 13th, "that Angora is following up the abolition of the Khalifate with the preparation of bills for the suppression of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, and the Grand Rabbinate at Constantinople." We hear also that orders are being given that no religious signs should appear on any building; and that such vexatious restrictions are being put on the doctors of the American Mission that it amounts to actual persecution, in spite of the fair words of Ismet Pasha to the Americans at Lausanne, quoted *The Friend of Armenia* 89, p. 2.

*Le Quotidien*, March 10th, 1924, states that the wearing of the fez is no longer to be compulsory. Alas! that these picturesque red caps should vanish before Western head-gear! Pierre Mille says that "L'Islam différent en cela du catholicisme, n'a pas de clergé. Son unité, sa solidité, venaient donc en partie de l'influence du seul Calife," and he considers the suppression of the Caliphate a prelude to the cessation of the Islamic propaganda. But Ameer Ali deplores the suppression of the Caliphate and asserts that it must prove "a disaster both to Islam and civilisation." "It will cause the disintergration of Islam as a moral force," and therefore, he fears, "drive the unadvanced and semi-civilised peoples, included in the vast Sunni following, into the ranks of revolution and disorder." To the Sunni communion belong 250 millions. *Weekly Times*, March 13th.

\* Selim the Grim purchased the right from a poor sheik at Cairo named Al-Mustansir b'Ilah, "who was none other than the eighteenth Caliph of the second branch of the Abbassides." *Historians' History of the World*, xxiv., p. 445.

\*\* Cousin of the ex-Sultan Mohammed VI., a descendant of Ottoman or Osman (1288-1326), the Turk who founded the Ottoman Empire, and is generally regarded as its first Sultan, although he never took the title, being content with that of "Emir." The Turkish prayer for a new Sultan was "May he be as good as Osman." *Historians' History of the World*.

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Has the avenger of the oppressed and down-trodden looked on that assembly of Angora and confused their counsel as of old? *Genesis*, xi., 7. *Exodus*, xiv., 24?

This strange decision may prove as great a set back to the cause of Mohammedism as the Battle of Tours, 732 A.D., which saved Europe from Mohammedism.

Is Christianity awake to her responsibility? Will she fail as in China?

Better the teaching of Confucius, or Mahomet, than mere rationalism, or materialism, or the atheism of the Bolshevik. But, if only we were all in earnest, instead of either we might spread the teaching of Christ Himself. **As the ranks of Islam divide, the ranks of Christianity should close.**

That the War turned in our favour was largely due to the Arab rising, 1916. In two years the Meccans had cleared 800 miles of the Red Sea Coast and put out of action "40,000 Turkish Troops, the majority belonging to the finest regiments in the Ottoman Army." *Times History of the War*.

Emir Feisal's brilliant little campaign materially assisted General Allenby, who telegraphed to King Hussein that the Holy Shrines of Islam were intact, when Jerusalem fell, December, 1917. In the Kerak campaign Emir Feisal liberated many hundreds of Armenian families who had been forcibly deported by the Turks. "These Armenian Christians received every consideration from the Arab Commander and those who wished it were sent to Judea or Egypt." Boghos Nubar Pasha telegraphed: "The chivalrous act of the noble Moslems who fight under your banners, adds fresh lustre to the annals of the Arab race. Every Armenian throughout the world is to-day the ally of the Arab movement." King Hussein sent a reply, saying: "Feisal, in assisting the oppressed has only performed one of the first duties of our religion and of the Arab's faith. I say with confidence and pride that the Armenian race, and other races in similar plight, are regarded by us as partners in our fortune in weal and woe. We ask God before everything to give us strength to enable us to do them helpful service by which to prove to the world, the true feelings of Islam, whose watchword is freedom." *Times History of the War*.

How strange this sounds when the tenet of Islam is "The Koran or Tribute." Yet King Hussein is a true Moslem: it was the infidelity of the Young Turks and their disregard for Moslem sanctities that decided him to rebel.

At a Zionist demonstration in London a speaker once said: "Remember, Oh children of Isaac, that the children of Ismael suffer even as you have suffered." And it was true.

Yet when the High Commissioner of Palestine offered certain concessions to the Arabs, they refused them, because the Jews had the like. *British Weekly*, October 18th, 1923.

Does King Hussein dream of establishing an Arab Empire bounded on clemency and culture, emulating Saladin and Haroun? If in so doing he wrested the sword from the Turks it would be to the gain of the human race. Did he think his dream was coming true when early in March, 1920, "the Syrian National Congress in Damascus proclaimed and installed his son Emir Feisal as King of Syria, Abdullah his elder son being simultaneously proclaimed King of Iraq?" *Times History of the War*, xxi., 446. When the Mandates were declared, France was given Syria, Britain Mesopotamia

## THE FRIEND

## OF ARMENIA.

or Iraq, and Feisal declared King of Iraq, Aug. 23rd, 1921.

Empires fall in one of these three ways, by allowing their power of defence to lapse or pass into alien hands so that they become a prey to more virile though barbarous neighbours, by failing to produce leaders capable of guiding them at a crisis, by neglecting their economic supplies so that they can be starved into submission or gradually sink into impotence. Rome fell by a combination of the three, she depended on mercenaries, her best families failed to bear or rear successors, and slaves were her producers. The **Arab** Empire fell through the fierce onset of the Mongols (Baghdad sack and massacre, 1258) and quarrels amongst its sects, which caused the Caliphate to call the **Turks** to their assistance, and gradually the sword passed to these mercenaries. Once the sword passed from them but we handed it back at the Berlin Treaty in 1876. Twice the sword passed, but we handed it back at the Lausanne Treaty, July 24th, 1923. If again the sword passes from them and we hand it back, two millions of Christians done to death thereby may ask us "Why?" when the Day of Account dawns.

EDITH CANTLOW.

(Letter from Rev. W. Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., on his return to Beirut.)

Dated December 20th, 1923.

"Not the least of our pleasures in London was our meeting with our old friends 'The Friends of Armenia.' It was a very great satisfaction and pleasure to meet so many of the Society. It seemed very much like meeting with 'home folks,' in fact that is the way we felt. Through all these years the sympathetic attitude and generous assistance rendered by 'The Friends of Armenia' made us not only deeply grateful but gave us the comfortable feeling that you were 'just our own Board.' I cannot fully express to you the extent of our appreciation of and the effect of your co-operation in this work of disseminating the Gospel, succouring the needy, relieving distress, cheering the broken-hearted, in short, extending a sympathising and helpful hand to the multitudes that have been and are in dire distress, so much of it indescribable.

"The refugees are freed from the oppressions and resultant sufferings to which they were subjected in Anatolia, Cilicia and Armenia. But to see a whole nation of tens of thousands of people held in refugee conditions for a long period of time is a pathetically sad sight. Possibly 50 per cent. are able to make themselves passably comfortable, another 25 per cent. find their bread and clothing, others living from hand to mouth, some of them in extreme destitution. But the chilling thought is that this is simply a struggle for existence.



ORDER OF ST. GREGORY THE ILLUMINATOR OF ARMENIA.

Given by the Catholicos. Capt. G. F. Gracey, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., Gen. Sec., "Friends of Armenia," was the first Britisher to obtain it. It has also been conferred on the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. Harold Buxton.

From a well-organised progressive, industrious and law-abiding community they have become a homeless crowd, with no immediate hope for the future, and nothing effective being done by the nations for their betterment.

"You ask about our activities. Of course our work is primarily evangelistic and educational. Other activities demand and receive time and attention.

"We have now 10 centres for Gospel work amongst the refugee Armenians with church and school activities. These include Beirut, Sidon, Tripoli, Homs, Damascus, and other places. In Beirut city there are the church organisation with an average sabbath congregation of about 700, and four schools with nearly 500 pupils. The opportunities for Gospel work are large and very attractive.

"Even if we made the endeavour it would be impossible to get away from relief work, more particularly as the American Near East Relief has curtailed its activities and is confining itself to orphan work and even reducing that. We get many appeals and try to meet some of the most needy. It is not a matter of assisting people who are chronically in a state of need. There are many who shrink from even the appearance of pauperism, but who are in sore need—people who were prosperous and progressive. In addition there are widows and children who are scarcely able to get enough to eat. We do what we may to meet such calls and work in co-operation with Miss Davies and others, such as the American Red Cross people, who co-operate in the effort to meet some of the medical need in the refugee camps. In co-operation with them we endeavour to do as much relief work as possible.

"Last summer we assisted a good many to get in touch with their families and join them—some in Greece and some in other places in Syria. We meet a few such cases still.

"The question of helping the people out of the country is a large one. There seems to be no hope for them as a community—no country wants them *en masse*, in fact the United States and Canada and Australia seem to have closed their doors to them. A few have gone to South America and others would go could they find means to go. Little is said about it just now and we say nothing. I presume any that desire to go would delay till spring.

"Miss Davies, we are glad to say, is well established now in her home in Beirut with her orphans. She is in fine form and is doing a splendid work. She does much amongst the refugees in the Camps. It is a great pleasure to co-operate with her in every possible way."

**Dr. Rendel Harris.**

(To the Honble. Mrs. A. G. Fraser.)

Brummana, Beyrouth,  
October 27th, 1923.

"I have only to-day visited the Armenian Orphanage under the care of Miss Davies, and was much pleased with all that I saw and heard.

The little people, 86 in number if I remember rightly, were paraded before me, and they asked me to send their salaams to the friends in England.

Most of them came from Marash, but a few from Adana and other places in Cilicia. They must have gone through terrible times before being rescued by our friends, but they are now clean, properly dressed, well-fed and happy.

To-morrow, if the weather is favourable, I may go down to the shore, and visit the camp of Armenian refugees. The whole situation is pitiful in the extreme, far worse than what we ourselves have known in the bad old times.

With my own salutations to our Committee."



**Khatoon.** See page 20.\*  
Who was received a few weeks ago.

(Miss Annie Davies to the Honble. Mrs. A. G. Fraser.)

Beirut, January 12th, 1924.

"I am sending list of our children and workers. You will find that most of the children have no parents. Many are also without a relation in the world, and those who have mothers are perhaps the worst of all, because they are refugees, homeless and in great need, and we have to try and help them. I am also enclosing the names of the three workers supported by the F. of A., who give their entire time to work in the Camp among the refugees. You remember more than a year ago your Committee voted £200 for the support of these three.

**Gathar Nokhoodian.**  
As restored to her parents.

Snatched from her mother's arms when five years old by an Arab who cut off the mother's hand and disappeared with the child. Rescued by the British and taken by the "Friends of Armenia" (Miss Davies). Recognised through the likeness to her mother and restored to her parents who had escaped into Russia.

"The Near East Relief only take care of their orphans, so you can understand from this that the Friends of Armenia are doing a fine work for these poor people. This will give you some idea of our work, though it is impossible to tell you all, for we are constantly giving work here to poor, hungry men and women, so that they may be able to have good food.

"The S.C.F. Grant is a blessing—we are helping 60 children in Damascus, 50 in Tripoli, and 50 in Beirut."

They have done splendid work and have been a great blessing. I hope you will see your way to continue their support.

Diggin Eproohy is the head of the Industrial Work.

Diggin Raheel is the teacher in the Camp School.

Diggin Yiranhoohy is the Bible woman, and investigates our poorest cases.

We employ 135 women and girls, choosing the most needy, for the work, which we send only to you.

"At present we are giving relief to 150 of the most destitute families. Miss Coomber helps with the investigation of each family so that we know we are helping only the most needy, and then I see each case every Tuesday morning and give them a ticket as enclosed. Amount of bread is written according to number in family. If sick, a tin of milk is given weekly with bread, tickets are renewed each month. If the sick are better others are taken in their place, so you see the work is done pretty thoroughly, and as we are the only ones working in this Camp you have nothing to fear from overlapping.

**Present Conditions in Turkey.**

It is difficult to realise what remarkable changes have taken place in Turkey during the last few years. Residents of the country have not yet become accustomed to the new situation, and in fact it is changing from day to day.

The most fundamental fact in the present condition of Turkey is that theoretically the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and it is exercised through the Grand National Assembly composed of deputies elected by the people themselves. After an unbroken reign of six hundred years the dynasty of Osman has fallen and the very name Sultan has disappeared. All civil authority has been taken away from the Caliph and the present incumbent of that high office, Abdul Mejid, was appointed by the Grand National Assembly and at any moment can be removed by the same body. The office of Sheikh ul Islam, under these circumstances being unnecessary, has been suppressed. The form of Government has been changed from a monarchy to a republic. The Assembly chooses the president who appoints the ministers, and they are responsible to the Assembly to which all legislative and administrative rights finally belong. Having settled the form of Government the way was open for all sorts of schemes for the reform and enrichment of the country. Prohibition of alcoholic liquors was tried for a while but has now been given up in favour of a Government monopoly of the drink traffic, from which it is hoped a large profit will be obtained. Much time and thought has been given to sanitation, the improvement of the educational system, the best methods of increasing the population, the terms on which concessions will be granted, the suppression of brigandage, the care of orphans, widows and refugees, the freedom of the press, the desirability of doubling the salaries of Assembly deputies, taxation, customs, and the ever present and always baffling problem of balancing the budget.

Although the Treaty of Lausanne has not yet been ratified by the Allies, Turkey is regarded as an independent and sovereign state. The capitulations have been abolished and foreigners are, with a few unimportant safeguards, now subject in every respect to Turkish law. The foreign post offices have gone, foreigners living in the country have to secure residence permits, foreign schools are closely watched and have to obey carefully the ever-changing laws and administrative orders of the succession of officials who come and go and do their best to improve the system during their brief term of office. With the exception of those who had permission to practise before 1914, no foreign doctors are allowed to follow their profession. Even those who have permits are now being subjected to many annoyances, and hindrances in their work, apparently with the intention of so discouraging them that they will give up the struggle and withdraw. It will be unfortunate as one of the chief services of the foreign doctors—there never were many—was that such a high standard of professional honour and efficiency was kept before all the other doctors, as well as before the people, that the whole country was benefited.

The idea of the Turks, and one can sympathise with it, is that they do not want their own physicians to be subjected to competition with foreigners when it is so hard to make a living anyway.

The whole question of relations with foreigners is a thorny one. Apart from the missionaries, and relief workers, all the foreigners who have in the past come to Turkey have come to get, and not to give without asking anything in return. It cannot be claimed that advantage has not been taken of Turkey's weakness by unscrupulous men and Governments and the new Turkey is anxious to avoid a repetition of such disasters. At the same time the need of expert foreign advice and co-operation is openly acknowledged, if political industrial and economic conditions are to be improved. But how can this be done without infringing the independent sovereignty of Turkey? Here the matter rests for the present.

The poverty of Turkey is indescribable. Already poor and undeveloped it has been at war, within or without, from 1908 to 1923, from the young Turk Revolution to the Treaty of Lausanne. In these wars the loss of life was tremendous and famine and pestilence again and again swept over the land. The destruction, or deportation, of nearly two million industrious and productive Armenians and Greeks, even if regarded only from the economic point of view, was a calamity from which a country much more prosperous than Turkey, would take generations, if not centuries, to recover. The debts inherited from the past are extremely heavy. Most of the foreigners who were doing business on a large scale have given up in despair and left the country, or seriously contemplate taking that step, as business is so poor and the immediate outlook so dark. Foreign capital is afraid of Turkey just now, and even a Government loan seems impossible owing to this lack of confidence. No really new constructive work has yet been begun in Turkey since the war. Add to all this the multitudes of widows, orphans and refugees who must be cared for and the large number of civil and military officers and officials for whom there is no work, and yet for whom some provision must be made, and it will be seen that the position is indeed extremely difficult.

One must not forget that the Turks are now a small people, twenty-five years ago the population of the Turkish Empire was estimated at from twenty-five to thirty millions. To-day not more than five millions remain, some say only three and a half millions. From the point of view of world politics Turkey has lost the importance that formally was given to her. All true friends of Turkey, and there are many such, sincerely hope that her present leaders will recognise that above all things else a long period of peace and goodwill is necessary for their distressed country. If they go about the work of construction in the right spirit and in the right way they may be sure that help and sympathy will not be withheld.

The question is often asked whether or not the Armenian and Greek refugees and orphans should plan to go back to their old homes in Turkey. Quite clearly the time for that has not come, and may never come. At present they are not wanted and there is no place for them. The Turkish population from Greece that is being exchanged against the Greek refugees sent out of Turkey is suffering terribly and many are dying. It would be utter folly for unwanted Christian orphans or refugees to try to return to Turkey now. They must do the best they can where they are and never give up their hope of seeing better days some time in the future.

BEN DENIZ.

**"Life in the Refugee Camps."**

By MISS COOMBER.

Jessie Taylor School, Beyrouth, Syria,  
January 21st, 1924.

"There are still about 12,000 to 15,000 Armenians living here in Beyrouth, in three camps, two are down by the sea and the third is on a hill just outside Beyrouth. A very few have been fortunate enough to rent houses, but all the people in the camps live in tents or huts. The latter made of wood, old tins, and many just a frame work of wood covered in with old sacks or pieces of rag. Two families often live in one hut, and they only have a space of about 6 feet square. The floors are mud, and everybody that is able builds a little platform of wood to raise their beds from the ground—the underneath of the platform—makes a receptacle for cooking utensils, wood, shoes, etc.

"A fortnight ago we were visiting and giving out tickets for clothes, we found one old woman in a tiny little hut, almost bare, very little bedding, but in one corner two old tins with something green growing, she evidently loves flowers, and everything was beautifully clean. When we sorted out the clothes we found a patchwork quilt someone had sent, and we gladly gave it her to keep her warm. Another woman is living underneath one of the huts. The little place in which she lives and sleeps has a door about 3 feet high, and she crawls into this tiny place not only to sleep, but on Friday, when I took some ladies to visit the camp, we found her sitting on her mattress reading. She and her brother, a boy of 15 years live in this tiny space, it is just a covering and that is all.

"One of the American Missionaries last year collected the money to build a larger hut, and there are ten widows and one blind woman living in it, one of the widows and the blind woman have no beds, just a few old blankets. We are always glad when the boxes of clothes contain warm winter coats and shawls, for we know the people can wrap themselves in them and keep warm, even if they have no proper beds, we always give first to the sick and old people.

"Another family we visited, a mother with six children, one little one sitting on the floor wrapped in some dirty rags was covered with flies. She is a child of three years, but does not look more than a baby of ten months. We gave the mother a ticket for bread and milk, a bundle of clothes and some soap to wash her children and her room. I was glad to see the mother much cleaner when she came for her bread last week. We have a nice wooden Barracks which has been kindly lent us by 'The Near East Relief' for our needlework. When we commenced there were 24 girls working at the Aintab Embroidery frames, but now we have 55, many of these are younger girls who want to learn, so in a tiny space, outside the Barracks, we have put up a tent for these girls, and the Barracks is free for the Embroidery workers. It is a nice bright room with plenty of windows, and we are so glad to have it in the camp amongst the people. The girls are from 12 to 18 years old, nice bright girls, many have been in better circumstances, but lost all during the evacuation.

"We have started a Bible Class for them on Sunday afternoons, and once a week we try to give them a bright evening at the Barracks with games, singing, etc., ending

with evening prayers. Then we give work to women and girls in their homes, some do needle-lace, others handkerchiefs, and Marash and Kharma embroidery, there are at present about 150 and some beginners. Many of the people who would work cannot because of bad eyes, and others have many children to take care of. The old people especially appeal to us, so many of them have no one, their sons have been killed during the massacres and they are left to struggle on alone and often in deep need, we have met many this winter crying for bread."



**"Anoosh of Bagche."**\*  
One of our Brummana Orphans.

"Father and mother died during deportation, her sister was lost after the death of the parents, she either died of starvation or was taken by Turks, no certain news has come; her little brother also died on the road while being deported. Our little Anoosh was left behind at Bagche with an aunt who died, and Anoosh was taken by a Turk who treated her most cruelly. After the Armistice, British soldiers came and took her from this Turkish house. She is now with us, a bright girl and quick to learn. She will, I believe, make a good teacher, if we can send her, later, to a school where lessons are much more advanced than we are able to have them here. She is supported by 'The Friends of Armenia,' and I am glad we have her."\*

(Miss Davies to Captain Gracey, Secretary.)

Dated Beirut, February 5th, 1924.

"I received your letter and acknowledge with thanks receipt of enclosed. I am greatly encouraged to know the Committee realise the need of constructive work among the children. It is the only hope of the nation to have their children trained in the Christian faith; we are doing what we can to bring them up in the nurture and fear of the Lord and to give each one the opportunity of being able to earn her living and to turn out a good woman. I know you are praying that this may be possible. I am indeed thankful to know about the £200 having come for another ten children, we have already seven, and I am thankful that their support is assured.

I am now carefully investigating each family of our present children, and any who are now able to take care of their children we feel it only right that they should be responsible for them. I have found seven families who ought to do this so am sending them to-morrow. You know we took many children during the French evacuation from Cilicia whose parents were homeless refugees, but who are now able to take care of their children, and these I do not keep longer than necessary, it means sifting them out, but we must do it.

"I have been overwhelmed with work during the last two weeks as the American Red Cross have sent us 2,200 dollars to be spent for the Beirut Refugees and we have all been busy arranging a soup kitchen for 500 persons, and what a big business it is, about half that number get milk and we have a large number of beds made. All these cases have been investigated by Miss Coomber and the native workers which has been a tremendous piece of work. However, we are more than glad for the people to have this help, it will tide them over a big part of the winter. You will know ere this that I have sent some histories\* of children to Miss Cantlow (*five received*), which you may possibly be able to use. I am enclosing a week's menu of our children's food. They are all getting to look the picture of health.

"You asked me about the cost of keeping a family from starvation, a plate of soup, and a piece of bread, which is now being given by the Red Cross, costs about 3d. Of course this is when you give to large families. You have sent £100 for ten children, but I think we can support more as I believe it is now possible to support them for £15 each."

(Miss Davies to Miss Cantlow, Editor.)

Beirut, February 6th, 1924.

"The 19th of January was the Armenian Christmas, so we prepared native dishes which were a treat to the children and easy to take out and we all went and spent a lovely day by the sea, it was a day full of delight to the children, they paddled, caught tiny fishes, built sand castles and enjoyed every minute. A few days before their Christmas I had tried to make plain to them the meaning of Christmas, that God had given us His best gift and that giving as well as receiving made real Christmas; they were told that a basket would be put in the hall on Christmas morning and they were free to put any of their little treasures they wished and they would be given to the refugee children in the camp. We were greatly touched to find over a hundred picture cards, fourteen dolls, shells picked from the shores and all sorts of things which children delight to hoard. No one at home can realise the sacrifice it meant to give up these things, especially the dolls, for *when you only get one doll a year it is most precious*, they were given to God and I know He accepted them.

"On the following Monday we had 200 children from the Camp to play in our beautiful big garden, it was a joy to see them play in a wide space for there is no place in the Camp for children. After a lovely time of games they were given an orange, sweets and nuts and a cake each and then our children's precious offerings were distributed and every day we thank God for being able to live down in Beyrouth to make all this possible."

[The Balfour Marquee. Through the generosity of our Irish subscribers we have been able to send to Miss Davies another Marquee, packed in four boxes for easy transit.—ED.]



**Marie Samafian.**  
Supported by Mrs. G. Watt.

(From Miss Davies & Miss Coomber to Capt. Gracey.)

Dated Beirut, November 30th, 1923.

"The state of the children is terrible. The Marquees which were sent out during the summer are a great blessing now that the rains have started. One is used for the industrial workers to work in during the day and for some poor widows and children to sleep in at night. Another is for a school by day for a large number of refugee children. The old women, sick, blind, of whom there are so many are looking again to us this winter for help as they did last winter. I beg of you not to let them look in vain. The industrial work which gives work to so many cannot be carried on unless relief money is also used as it does not by any means support itself. It is nice for so many things being down in Beirut. We are in so much closer touch with the people, and are able to help in many ways which we could not do up in the mountain; for instance we have a man cutting wood for us to-day who is practically starving. His family are in a terrible state of poverty, so we will try and find him work for a few days. Our washerwomen are also chosen from the most destitute women."

If you have any gifts of blankets and could send them I should be so grateful for many of the very old people have not sufficient to keep them warm, and their huts or tents do not keep out the rain. When the nights are very stormy I lie and think of them and wonder how many are being washed out by the rain."

We are very comfortable in this nice School. Last week I brought home with me a little girl of eight years, an orphan. She had only a stepfather and looked so ill. She looked better, even in a few days, and it is such a joy to see her warmly clad and happy. When I took her into our kitchen to get warm and dry one of our girls said "Is she to be our sister?" I thought it was so sweet.

**Christmas at Shemlan.**

(The Committee voted £100 for relief and Miss Frearson writes as follows to the Secretary, Capt. Gracey, to tell how the first part was spent.)

"On New Year's Day we gave a meal—laghma junies—chopped meat and onions on bread dough (did you have them, Urfa?) and oranges to the children of the Hassanbeyli section of the Refugee Camp, which I am responsible for. It was good to see their delight when we gave the food into their hands.

[Our children in the orphanage had Kifti-yaghni (their annual treat) and Miss Frearson and her helpers attended the reception of the Central Turkey Mission.—Ed.]

"On the 18th January we gave a Christmas Dinner for the people to cook themselves so that they could eat altogether with their families. We only gave to widows with children, with the exception of four families whose fathers had been ill for several weeks. First we made a calico bag according to the size of the family it was for and wrote their name on it, and the number of persons. The butcher in the village killed a fine fat sheep. We cut it into suitable pieces. (Many of them had not tasted meat since their dinner last Christmas given by our Consul-General's wife.) Some to me looked very small, but what could we do? We had taken on the whole sheep. Then we put in again according to family a few potatoes, some rice, onions, salt, pepper, oranges, sweets for the children, and in an envelope a card—these were given by a recently made widow whose husband always did something for the poor at Christmas—and in the envelope I put half a Syrian pound.

"How I wish you could have seen the poor people as they received the bags. One poor old woman without a relative who had only the previous day come from the Hospital and been received into the "home" of another widow said, when we found her, "You say there is a card for me, why, whoever can it be from, I do not have a single relative in the whole world." When finally we got her to understand that there was food and money, the poor old dear was completely broken down and said, "Here I have been wishing God would take me from the Hospital, for I was afraid that this dear woman would not take me in again, now that I am too weak to do anything, and to think that I might have to lie outside in the rain was more than I could bear, but see how good God is." She was 75.

"We made small calico bags for the sweets also, and some of the mothers looked at them so lovingly while one remarked, "Now, Miriam, you can have a patch on your frock." We had special praise that evening, that God had made it possible to give their Christmas dinner, and we enjoyed ours all the more. . . . .

"In the Orphanage Buildings that we rent we have not a room large enough for the children to sit at tables. We only have one room large enough to hold us all sitting, tightly packed, as we do for our services on Sunday. . . . But I decided that the second-hand hut would lend itself best for decorations. So at supper I suggested that seeing it was holiday time, the teachers might be excused from being present at our prayers and for a change we would have it in one of the rooms in the garden. Half in one and half in another. To give the teachers more time I told the children some stories about Christmas. Sang more than one hymn, thirty-five girls

prayed and finally we closed, thinking the room must be quite finished, so after telling the children that I wanted them to go quickly and quietly to bed I went to look at the hut, but although what was finished was very nice, there was a lot still to do. The previous evening we had filled 250 bags of sweets and the bags we had made the evening before, for all these things have to be done after the children have gone to bed, or they lose some of the freshness and pleasure.

"We had tiny trees decorated and placed on the tables, the latter had been arranged for, and as soon as the children got out of the way, were gathered up, and taken into the hut. Forms also were lent by the caretaker of the Church, and they had to be secretly got down, but finally we were able to start putting on their small present, oranges, cards, bag of sweets, and their food—a large plain bun and parched peas for Christmas morning—and as we quietly locked the door it was with a feeling of relief that after all we had been able to do something quite nice for them. It was seven minutes past twelve when I went to my room.

"Next morning the smaller girls and all the boys and half of the helpers had their breakfast there. It did one good to see the happy faces.

"When family prayers was over after breakfast, I took all the children off for a walk, so that the teachers could get the room ready for the second lot, and they had their noon meal there. On the way, we sang at some Armenian homes, to pass the time, for I did not feel like walking far. I had said to my girl that morning, "I could enjoy staying in bed until noon," but she answered, "How could we have Christmas without you?" I counted up afterwards that I had tied up in paper, with bright string, 296 presents. The teachers can help with decorations, etc.; but not with presents, for they have to be thought out, and hunted up, and so arranged that no one gets more than another. We had much to praise for in fine weather. School has started again. We had a very severe storm last evening, which is still raging at nine this evening."

**The Need.**

[The School-room is fully 12 ft. lower than the house and the path leading to it is so steep that in wet weather it becomes a rushing torrent and the rooms cannot be used.

This, and their great need of a dining-hall, made Miss Frearson beg for permission to alter or adapt an adjacent building at a cost of £150 or with dormitory above it, £250. She offered to raise £50, if the B.S.M. could remit one year's rent, as it would improve their property.

It is an old building of cobble stones with chief wall against the earth, without plaster and useless for storage as water runs down the wall and has to be baled out.

The Friends of Armenia have up to this year \*only paid for Orphan Maintenance, now that they have voted £100 towards rent perhaps others will help so that something can be done. Ed.]

\* The statement in Annual Report, see Magazine 88, p. 6, seems to be misleading. Ed.

**Fegan's Home.**

"Six of the Armenian boys under Mr. Fegan's care have come out on Christ's side, which has given Mr. Fegan and us all much joy, may the Holy Spirit continue this good work."

G. F. GRACEY.

**A Hopeful Venture.**

(Letter from Miss Burgess.)

Dated Corfu, January 28th, 1924.

"I want to talk with you about a new help I am trying to give to about 50 orphan girls I want to take into our Rug Factory. We have here in Corfu just now the Armenian Bishop from Athens. He is trying to place the bigger orphan girls. He has many hundreds of them on his hands. They cannot remain in Orphanages and it is most difficult to get them off hand, as they have no trades given them so far. He begs me to take 50 of them and I can put 50 to work. Our difficulty is that we shall have to get a building in which to lodge them. The factories have no living rooms in them. I shall require some simple furniture, two long tables and about 50 chairs and some blankets and mattresses. These girls will not earn their living for about six months. They may earn enough perhaps for suitable clothing. I have figured out the cost of each girl and it will mean about £6 per head.

"If we take these girls, it may turn out a good thing. Our first motive is to assist them and get them into work. The next is we have put a lot of money into the rug work and we must try to make it a permanent work. There are difficulties, many of the refugees' families in the confusion of hurried flight from Turkey lost each other and as time goes on some are finding each other. Five of our rug workers went to Athens this week to join their scattered families and about 15 others will also go. We have employed all the rug workers we could find here among Corfu refugees and most of the women left are too old to learn. Now if we get 50 girls trained, they will fit into the vacant places. All we ask for is help during the period of training, afterwards our work will be stronger and 50 girls will have the rug trade in their hands. To make rug work prosperous, one must have from two to three hundred workers all the time, as the cost of rent, artists and men to look after the looms, etc., are needed as much for 30 looms, as for 100 looms."

**Found at Last.**

(Miss Newnham who hopes to visit England in July and August leaving Miss Maillifer in charge.)

Dated Corfu, February 18th, 1924.

"Now I have great news to give. Although the contract is not signed I have been allowed to rent the 'old Villa Condi for one year from March 1st with power to renew.' I cannot tell you the relief it is to have this prospect of freedom from constant threats of expulsion. God's guidance was clear; every other door was closed and then this was opened. The part owner, a very charming girl from Newcastle, was visiting here and asked me if I still wished for it; she then convinced her people that we would not pull the place to pieces and got us the lease of house and a certain amount of garden. It will save us 40 minutes' tramp through mud in winter and dust and heat in summer, being on a headland much nearer town.

"The employment of women is increasing; they simply besiege us for socks to knit and underclothing to sew. We give 4d. for the making of one garment in unbleached. Now they are delighted to hear that they will soon be able to buy the made garment in return for

knitting a pair of cotton socks. It is much better than continuing to give things free. During the cold spell we gave away all the remainder of the blankets and those splendid air-force skirts.

"Our boys settled in Canada are very happy and the idea is now spreading in Corfu that Canada is the one place to make for. One of my boys sent me \$2 at Christmas as 'first fruit,' and he played Santa Claus for his master's children at Christmas.

"Kind Mr. Osborne, of the L.M.F., promised to come out one day this week and help me plan out a primitive laundry, etc., in the new premises, we must put up a shed near the well and do a few other things necessary for school-life. This was the only house available in the neighbourhood and a very healthy spot. So we thank God with a full heart and go forward."

(Miss Maillifer says, January 27th, 1924,

"Winter has come in good earnest here also, and we are having a spell of very cold weather, a cold, biting north wind is blowing all day long, and in spite of the brilliant sunshine all the water in the ditches along the road side is covered with a thick crust of ice, and long icicles are hanging on the banks near the shore; a sight which I certainly did not expect to see in Corfu. The Corfistes all assure us that this is quite unusual weather for Corfu, and that never before had they seen such a severe and lasting cold. Of course to us it would not seem anything extraordinary, if only we had means of keeping ourselves warm, but all the heating apparatus we possess is a little brazier in which we have put a shovel-full of hot coals. It heats our heads and hands, but our feet, as well as the general temperature of the room, remain icy cold from morning till night, unless we succeed in getting them warm walking quickly when we go to Corfu.

"I am glad to say that I have been able to carry on my work among the sick refugees and our little dispensary is, I think, useful to a good many people, especially to children. I attend to their various sores, and they are plentiful, in cold weather specially. Mr. Raymond, the British Consul, gave me a few large tins of cocoa to distribute to the children and probably it is the hope of having a nice cup of hot cocoa to drink that brings so many children to us every time. Whatever it is I am very glad to be able to give them a bit of comfort like that.

The Government had given me the use of the rooms in which the Doctors give free consultations for the sick refugees, and I have been very grateful to have these facilities for they gave me also most of the dressings and ointments I need for my work. But now we have been told that we will have to move to some other room, for those we were using so far are needed as lodgings for some officers. They are bringing quite a large number of new soldiers here, and therefore they are getting the refugees out of a large portion of the Fort, and crowding them into the worst rooms in the oldest and most dilapidated part of the Fort, and of course we cannot say anything to them. So far Greece has been the only country who showed herself hospitable to the Armenian Refugees and even if we sometimes think she might do more in certain respects still we have to acknowledge what she has done till now.

"So, you see, that even though at times it seems as if we ought to find another place for permanently settling

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

down, for Corfu offers no future to our boys who are growing up, yet so far we have never wanted for work here, and in some respects, it has been good for us. We were not able to go away when we wanted; who would have taken care of the sick if we had not been here to do it?"

## Why?

(Miss A. Burgess to the Editor.)

Corfu, December 3rd, 1923.

"A gentleman said to me the other day, 'Surely the Armenian race must be suffering the judgments of God, if not He would certainly deliver them.' I thought of the Saviour's words to His disciples and others, concerning the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices, and the eighteen upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell and crushed to death. 'Think ye,' said Jesus, 'they were sinners above all sinners?' Surely in our world, and in our own beloved land there are many we may say are more deserving of judgments than this down-trodden race. How about the Heads of our country who have made such strong declarations about protecting the Minorities? Who instead have thrown the helpless suffering people into the lions' mouths, and ignored all the promises which had elated the Minorities, now, poor things, humiliated by the taunts of their old enemy, saying, 'Look at your friends whose promises you trusted, see how they have thrown them down, and you with them.' The very fact that the Powers made them hope and trust for better days, encouraged them to unfurl their flag, and joy over their redemption, which makes the present-day disappointment all the more bitter. For they see the Turks jeer them for their unfounded joy, born for one brief hour as it were. So that we make a terrible blunder speaking of Armenians deserving the judgments of God; we ought to begin first at the houses of our diplomatists. So reason tells us.

"There was a great fear a year ago that a similar storm would break over Constantinople as burst over Smyrna, and the parents of some of our older girls came and besought us to bring out with us their daughters. We have a few out in families here now as teachers, two out serving as nurses in training for hospital work, while fifteen are still with us. We have had them here one year and now that peace is signed we want to get them back to their parents, but the door is tight barred and here they are, sometimes desperately home-sick. They live here with us, and they do various works of art and try to get over the time.

"I have one little girl from the refugees who has but one arm. The Turks slew her mother, and as she was being protected by her mother, they severed the child's arm from her body: this happened during the deportations. Now this child is learning to do embroidery with her one hand and painting; if anyone felt inclined to present her with an artificial arm it would be a great work of mercy. She lives in the Mission House and is fed and clothed here.

"Our doorkeeper has just received the awful news that his brother has been hanged by Turks; he served British Officers during the military occupation. The family was wealthy once, but is now wronged and robbed, still one of the sons gladly washes our floors, sweeps and rakes the garden paths, and does door-keeping. He does

it cheerfully and does not lose his dignity of being a gentleman, but has, under the smile, depths of sorrow over his brother's terrible end.

"We have in our depot work a lady, Dzceadyan Hooginian, who was a teacher in our school before the Great War. Her sister, and nieces and nephews, and their father, her brother-in-law, were all lost in the massacres during the war; her other sister is the head of the women in the factory, her husband and son are also gone.

We have women sitting at our looms whose children were torn from their side and their husbands murdered. The fate of the children is unknown probably, if plain-looking murdered too, if handsome taken to Turkish homes to be made into Moslems. Such stories as these abound, and, can we wonder at ill-will finding a permanent abode in the heart of some, whose one desire is vengeance, or, as others say, some justice done, against perpetrators of every imaginable crime? I am glad, however, and refreshed sometimes to hear an Armenian, and a suffering Armenian too, say, 'I only want one thing.' That one thing is 'That the enemy may not have facilities for doing more wrongs.'

"But the Allies have acted like those in sympathy with their enemies, and seem like one caressing a murderer and, if not in so many words, in actions, saying, 'Go, persecute to the death as many of our Christian brothers and sisters as you choose, be sure we shall not interfere or take the deeds into account, you are free! Free to do!' Oh! the suffering and heart-ache of it all.

"The great war has righted no wrongs, but torn open old wounds, and made thousands of new ones which have carried out of existence or dispersed about 800,000 Armenians. Since the Armistice many, many thousands more, who can give accurate figures? I question if anyone can.

"All these thousands of orphans here, on the Island of Corfu could, if you gave them a hearing, tell you stories which would make a person of tender heart weep for many days, of this I am sure."



Miss Maillefer and protégés in the Old Fort, Corfu; close by where one of the bombs fell in Sept., 1923.

## Kennel or Home?

One poor woman with a child lives under the floor of one of the shelters. It is so low they have to crawl in.

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

## General Fund from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1923.

## EARMARKED MONIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ansell, H., Esq. (Miss Davies' Work)	7 6	Brought forward 1 10 6
Boe, Miss A. C., per, being contents in Thanksgiving Box. (Shimian Orphans)	2 0 0	220 5 0
Balfour, B. R., Esq. (Tent)	3 10 0	McKinney, Mr. 2 0
Burns, Miss. (Special Orphan)	1 0 0	Torrens, Mr. J... 3 0
Brown, Miss K., per, from Christian Alliance, Barnet. (Special Orphan)	1 13 6	Fulton, Mrs. 2 0
Collected by Miss L.		Currie, Mr. J. H. 3 6
H. Ritchie—		Taggart, Mr. L. 5 0
(Miss Coomber's Work)	5 0 0	Kelly, Mr. 2 6
(Miss Frearson's Work)	5 0 0	Fullerton, Mrs. G. 5 0
Dowding, Miss E. (Miss Frearson's Work)	10 0 0	Dunlop, Mrs. W. 2 0
Friend (Whitehaven). (Miss Burgess's Work)	1 0 0	McNeil, Mr. D... 2 6
Fleming, Mrs. (Brummana Orphans)	50 0 0	Collected by Miss L.
Friend (Whitehaven). (Miss Burgess's Work)	1 0 0	H. Ritchie—
Frearson, Miss D., per, Mrs. Dean	10 0	Osborne, Mrs. 1 0 0
Mrs. Fellows	1 0 0	Gault, Miss 1 0 0
Miss D. Frearson	1 10 0	Dunn, Miss 5 0
Friend. (Miss Burgess' Work)	3 0 0	Kane, Miss 5 0
Gillett, Mrs. L. B. "	25 0 0	Gutheril, Mr. 7 0
Hield, Mrs. "	2 2 0	Creswell, Mrs. 3 0
Howie, F. S., Esq., per, from Society of Friends in Melbourne. (Miss Burgess' Work)	10 0 0	Coun, Mrs... 2 6
Howie, F. S., Esq., per, Anonymous (Miss Burgess' Work)	5 0 0	Hopkins, Miss 1 0 0
"In Loving Memory of Basil Orphan." (Miss Frearson's Work)	50 0 0	Jamieson, Mrs. 2 6
Jones, Miss E. M. (Beirut Camp Relief)	10 0	Dunn, Mr. James 2 6
Jones, Mrs. Kate. (Miss Davies' Work)	10 0	Irwin, Mrs. James 5 0
Johnston, Miss C., per, from Love Sunday School, Ballinderry. (Miss Davies' Work)	4 0 0	Morrison, Miss 5 0
K. E. W. (Miss Burgess' Work)	2 0 0	Ritchie, Mr. W. S. 5 0
Kelly, Mrs. M. R. (Miss Frearson's Work)	10 0 0	Mitchell, Mr. M. 1 0
Kirkpatrick, Mr. E. (Beirut Relief)	20 0 0	Olphert, Mrs. 5 0
Lutyens, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Bethlehem)	2 10 0	Campbell, Mrs. 5 0
Lewis, Mrs. C. (Brummana Orphans)	3 0 0	McAdam, Mrs. 5 0
Lutyens, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Bethlehem)	2 0 0	Irwin, Mr. John 2 6
Lytle, Rev. W. (Corfu Refugees)	5 0 0	Alcorn, Mrs. 5 0
Lutyens, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Bethlehem)	2 0 0	Hamilton, Mrs... 2 6
Madill, Mr. J., per, from Derry Auxiliary Irish Branch, Friends of Armenia	21 1 6	Ritchie, Miss R. H. 5 0
Collected by Miss E.		Howard, Mrs. 2 0
McNeil—		Collected by Mr. J. Madill—
Forgil, Mr. F.	2 6	Smyth, Mr. A... 10 0
Wilkinson, Mr. J.	2 6	Smyth, Mr. Wm. 10 0
Henry, Dr. & Mrs.	10 0	Neilby, Mr. Robt. 10 0
Armour, Mrs.	1 0	Killack, Mr. A... 3 0
Wilson, Mrs.	2 6	Mills, Mr. A... 2 6
Steele, Miss	3 0	Colhorn, Mr. J... 10 0
McCallum, Mr. J.	3 0	Rantson, Mrs. 5 0
McCallum, Mr. S.	1 0	Osborne, Mr. C. A. 5 0
Fullerton, Mrs. J.	2 0	Bryson, Mr. S... 2 6
McCloskey, Miss	2 0	A Friend (D. L.) 5 0 0
Shaw, Miss	1 0	Green, Mr. R... 2 6
Beirut Relief	10 10 0	Smyth, Mr. J... 5 0
Margoliouth, Mrs. (Miss Burgess' Work)	1 1 0	Ross, Mr. S. C... 5 0
MacMillan, D.D., the Rev. John, per Irish Branch F. of A.	1 1 0	Sidebottom, Mr. G... 5 0
Mrs. Carmichael	3 0 0	Torrens, Mrs. 2 6
Inasmuch (Portrush)	2 10 0	Henderson, Mr. J. 2 6
Rev. J. MacDermott, D.D.	2 0 0	Raulston, M. & Langlin, M. Messrs. 1 0 0
"M. R." (Mourne)	2 0 0	Mark, Mr. J... 5 0
Mrs. Doblin	1 0 0	Dunlop, Mr. W. 2 6
Beirut Camp Relief	10 10 0	McLean, Mr. A. 10 0
Montgomery, Mrs. (Printing Leaflet)	8 0 0	Martin, Mr. D... 5 0
		Jack, Mr. W... 2 6
		Duncan, Mr. D. 2 6
		Collected by Miss E.
		Margoliouth, Mrs. (Miss Burgess' Work)
		Collected by Miss E.
		MacMillan, D.D., the Rev. John, per Irish Branch F. of A.
		Mrs. Carmichael 3 0 0
		Inasmuch (Portrush) 2 10 0
		Rev. J. MacDermott, D.D. 2 0 0
		"M. R." (Mourne) 2 0 0
		Mrs. Doblin 1 0 0
		Beirut Camp Relief 10 10 0
		Montgomery, Mrs. (Printing Leaflet) 8 0 0
		Carried forward 66 3 0

Brought forward 260 17 6

Mills, Mrs. H. (Miss Burgess' Work) 10 0 0

Painter, Miss E. M. (Special Orphan, Brummana) 8 8

Partridge, Mrs. E., per, from friends at Kersey Mission Room. (Beirut Orphans) 1 4 8

Painter, Miss E. M. (Special Orphan, Brummana) 8 8

Painter, Miss E. M. (Spcl. Orp.) 8 8

Peake, Miss M. H. (Corfu Refugees) 10 0

Skinner, Rev. H. H. (Beirut Orphans) 1 0 0

"Save the Children Fund" 15 7 0

"Save the Children Fund." (Miss Davies' Work) 100 0 0

Truswell, Mrs., per, from Mt. Tabor Mission. (Special Orphan, Brummana) 3 15 0

Truswell, Mrs., per, Collected at Women's Own, Trinity Wesleyan Church. (Miss Davies' Work) 10 0

Troupe, Miss S. M., per, Armenian Blind 1 0 0

Truswell, Mrs. (Special Orphan, Brummana) 3 15 0

Watt, Mr. G. 1 0 0

Withy, Miss, per, Beirut Relief 1 11 6

Wilson, J. Esq., per, Collected at Fitzroy Avenue Presbyterian Church. (Miss Davies' Work) 2 0 0

(Miss Frearson's Work) 1 0 0

Wadia, Mrs. J. (Brummana Orphan Treat) 10 0 0

## GENERAL FUND.

£ s. d.

A. C. P. 2 0

Ackermann, Rev. J. H. E. 1 0 0

A. M. L. (Inverness) 10 0

Anon (Londonderry) 2 6

Anon (Midhurst) 3 0

Ashwood, Miss H. F. 2 0 0

Adams, Miss 1 0 0

Allbright, W. A., Esq. 10 0 0

Angus, Mr. & Mrs. 1 0 0

Atkinson, Mrs. B. (Legacy under the Will of the late) 20 0 0

Armitage, Mrs. 1 1 0

Adams, Mr. E. G. 10 6

Alston, Miss 10 0

Anon 1 4

Appelbe, Miss L. 2 0

A. M. L. 5 0

Anon (New South Wales) 5 0 0

\*Anon 2 6

Anon 6

Auchterlonie, Rev. R. 10 0

Anon (per "Life of Faith") 10 0

Anon 8

Anon 1 0 0

Anon 1 0 0

Attrill, Miss M. R. 10 0

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	Brought forward	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
A. C. W. . . . .	66	3	0		2	2	0	Briggs, Rev. H. S., per, being collection . . . . .	132	9	10	*Bagram, Miss . . . . .	229	11	3	Christal, Mrs. & Miss . . . . .	319	3	3	Cooke, Mrs. S. A. . . . .	435	7	4	Brought forward	529	16	11
Adams, Mr. & Miss . . . . .		10	0					Blackwell, Mrs. . . . .		3	0					Cochrane, Miss A. B. . . . .		10	0	Eyres, Mrs. W. G. . . . .		5	0				
Anon . . . . .		10	0					Bardsley, Rev. G. B. . . . .		5	0	Baker, Maurice, Esq. . . . .		10	0	Cowie, Mrs. Wilson . . . . .		4	0	Edwards, Misses . . . . .		1	1	0			
Anon . . . . .		5	0					Brownlow, Mr. J. . . . .		10	0	Brown, Miss A. . . . .		10	0	Christie, Mr. James . . . . .		1	0	Evelyn, Mrs. E. B. . . . .		2	4				
Anon . . . . .		1	0	0				Beadle, Mr. E. F. . . . .		3	0	Brooke, Mrs. & Friends . . . . .		6	0	Cocksedge, Mrs. . . . .		4	0	Elliott, Miss N. . . . .		1	0	0			
Adkins, Miss E. . . . .		10	0					Bewes, Miss T. C. . . . .		5	0	*Browning, Mrs. Alfred . . . . .		5	0	Cumming-Brown, Mrs. . . . .		3	0	Elias, Mr. E. A. . . . .		2	6				
Adkins, Misses . . . . .		1	0	0				Bredin, Col. . . . .		2	0	Bell, R. O., Esq. . . . .		2	2	Chapman, Mrs. . . . .		5	0	Foster, J. W., Esq. . . . .		15	0	0			
Anon . . . . .		2	6					Bedington, Mr. T. . . . .		2	0	Beard, Miss . . . . .		2	6	Churchill, John F., Esq. . . . .		10	0	Fitch, Mrs. . . . .		5	0				
Anon . . . . .		2	6					Bodker, Mr. R. C. . . . .		2	6	Brier, Miss . . . . .		2	6	Cummings, Miss J. W. . . . .		1	1	Fawkes, Lady Constance . . . . .		5	0				
Allen, Mrs. . . . .		1	0	0				Brett, Miss F. . . . .		2	0	Brett, Miss F. . . . .		2	0	Clark, Miss Alice . . . . .		5	0	Friend . . . . .		1	14	6			
Athill, Miss . . . . .		1	0	0				Browning, Mr. A. F. . . . .		5	0	Bradshaw, R., Esq. . . . .		5	0	Cadbury, R., Esq. . . . .		5	0	"For Jesus' Sake" . . . . .		5	0				
Anon (Drumshambo) . . . . .		5	0	0				Brewster, Miss L. . . . .		1	0	*Bodker, Mr. R. . . . .		2	6	Cash, Mrs. S. A. . . . .		1	1	Filsell, Miss M. . . . .		1	0	0			
Anderson, Miss A. . . . .		10	0					Brownning, Miss F. M. . . . .		5	0	Bakirjian, A., Esq., per, Mrs. Mauradian . . . . .		1	0	Dobson, Miss M. A. . . . .		1	1	Frost, Miss M. I. . . . .		1	0	0			
Anon (Liverpool) . . . . .		10	0					Bureham, Mrs. . . . .		5	0	Mrs. S. Konymodjian . . . . .		1	0	Dodd, Miss J. C. & Posnett . . . . .				Ferguson, Miss E. G., collected by . . . . .							
Appleton, Miss E. M. . . . .		10	0					Baskerville, Rev. A. D. . . . .		10	0	Clark, Mr. A. W. . . . .		10	0	Dunk, Mrs. E. . . . .				Fraser, Duncan, Esq. . . . .		1	1	0			
Anon . . . . .		10	0					Brooks, Mr. E. F. . . . .		2	8	Collins, Miss C. . . . .		1	0	Dibben, Rev. A. . . . .		1	0	Forbes, Miss M. . . . .		1	0	0			
Applebe, Miss S. . . . .		4	0					Bowlby, Mr. H. B. . . . .		5	0	Cust, Hon. Mrs. . . . .		10	0	Crossley, Miss E. . . . .		1	0	Fountain, Miss J. . . . .		2	6				
Anon . . . . .		2	0					Barlow, Miss A. E. . . . .		10	0	A. Bakirjian, Esq. . . . .		2	0	Channon, H. J., Esq. . . . .		1	1	"Friend, A" . . . . .		10	0	0			
Atcherley, Miss O. M. . . . .		1	1	0				Babb, P., Esq. . . . .		1	1	Breeze, Mrs. B. . . . .		5	0	Dobie, Misses . . . . .		5	0	"For His Sake" . . . . .		6	0				
Anon . . . . .		1	0	0				Budd, Mrs. . . . .		3	6	Bulb, Misses . . . . .		2	0	Dobbs, Col. & Mrs. . . . .		1	0	Fleet, Miss E. . . . .		1	0	0			
Auckland, Mrs. . . . .		1	1	0				Banfather, Mrs., per, from A Friend . . . . .		10	0	Bazett, Miss . . . . .		10	0	*Cree, Miss L. M. . . . .		1	10	0							
Atkinson, Misses A. W. & H. L. . . . .		10	0					Barber, Miss E. . . . .		5	0	Barber, Miss E. . . . .		5	0	Crook, Miss . . . . .		1	0	Foster, J. W., Esq. . . . .		10	0	0			
Anon (Ireland) . . . . .		2	0					Broad, Miss M. . . . .		5	0	Broad, Miss M. . . . .		5	0	Carrick, F., Esq. . . . .		2	2	Fish, Miss . . . . .		5	0				
Anon . . . . .		10	0					Baldwin, St. G., Esq. & Mrs. . . . .		22	4	11				*Clifton, Viscount . . . . .		10	10	Farquhar, Miss H. . . . .		1	0	0			
A. W. . . . .		1	0					Brown, W. M., Esq. . . . .		1	13	6				Cross, Mr. M. M. . . . .		2	0	Family Newspaper, per, Anon . . . . .		5	0				
*Anon . . . . .		1	0					Brenton, Mrs. . . . .		10	0	Bryson, Mr. K. . . . .		10	0	Douglas, Mrs. . . . .		1	0	Furneaux, J., Esq. . . . .		1	1	0			
Anon . . . . .		10	0					Bishop, J., Esq. . . . .		10	0	Brocklehurst, Miss Amy . . . . .		5	0	Dunbar, Mrs. F. . . . .		5	0	Fry, Mrs. . . . .		1	0	0			
Atkinson, Miss . . . . .		10	0					Berkett, Mrs. M. M. . . . .		2	0	Bazett, Mrs., per . . . . .		1	0	Carroll, Miss . . . . .		1	0	Francis, Rev. W. & Miss . . . . .		2	2	0			
Aitken, W. J., Esq. . . . .		10	0					Beck, Miss . . . . .		7	3	Brown, Miss F. R. . . . .		5	0	Clements, Mrs. . . . .		2	2	Fry, Lady . . . . .		1	0	0			
Anon (Brighton) . . . . .		3	0					Barber, Miss H. B. . . . .		10	0	Barker, Miss E. . . . .		5	0	Christie, Mrs. . . . .		10	0	Fry, Miss A. . . . .		10	0	0			
Anon . . . . .		10	0					Barratt, Miss E. . . . .		5	0	Bazett, Miss E. . . . .		1	0	Davis, Miss F. E. . . . .		4	0	Free, Mrs. . . . .		1	0	0			
Atkinson, Harcourt S., Esq. . . . .		1	0	0				Belfer, Miss E. B. . . . .		5	6	Bell, Miss C. S. . . . .		2	0	Duncan, Mrs. . . . .		2	0	Francis, Miss E. . . . .		2	6				
*Ashburner, Misses M. I. & A. M. . . . .		5	0					Bellhouse, Miss . . . . .		5	0	Brighouse, Miss . . . . .		5	0	Dobie, Misses . . . . .		5	0	Fawcett, Miss I. E. . . . .		5	0				
*Anon . . . . .		2	0	0				Boyd, Mrs. . . . .		10	0	Boyd, Mrs. . . . .		10	0	Cole, Henry, Esq. . . . .		1	0	Grenville, Hon. Mrs. A. G. . . . .		2	6				
*Anon . . . . .		3	0					Butterfield, Miss . . . . .		2	0	Brett, Misses . . . . .		2	0	Coley, Miss C. and Friend . . . . .		10	0	Fremlin, F., Esq. . . . .		10	0	0			
Anon . . . . .		1	6					British Weekly, a Reader of . . . . .		5	0	C. J. W. . . . .		5	0	Dickins, Mrs. J. P. . . . .		10	0	Furse, Miss M. . . . .		10	0				
Anon . . . . .		2	6					Dean McClintock . . . . .		2	2	Bruce, Mrs. A. E. . . . .		2	6	Clibborn, Miss A. . . . .		1	0	Fords, Mrs. A. R. . . . .		1	1	0			
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Howard, Miss M. . . . .	5	0	0	Harper, Mr. J. P. . . . .	5	0	0	King, James, Esq. . . . .	10	0	0
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Hudson, Miss M. A. and Friend	10	0	0	Harrison, Mrs. E. . . . .	5	0	0	*Kelsey, Mrs. . . . .	1	0	0
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Hogg, Mrs. . . . .	5	0	0	Hales, Miss . . . . .	2	6	0	Kirkman, Mr. S. . . . .	1	0	0
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Hall, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	3	10	0	Ives, Miss E. M. . . . .	5	0	0	King, Miss A. M. . . . .	1	0	0
Hanbury, Rev. W. . . . .	10	0	0	Irwin, Miss Nelly . . . . .	1	1	0	King, T. W., Esq. . . . .	10	0	0
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Osborn, Mr. & Mrs.	2	2	0	Rusby, Miss M. E.	2	6	
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Omerod, Miss	5	0		Robertson, Miss J.	3	0	
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Pumphrey, Miss Sarah	2	0	0	Robertson, Miss A. P.	2	6	
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Philipps, J., Esq.	1	0	0	Rohan, Mr. P.	10	0	
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Pettitt, Miss Jane	1	0	0	*Roe, Miss Ellen S.	1	1	0
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Petch, Dr.	10	0		*Rogers, Miss	2	0	
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Pearson, Miss G. E.	5	0		Roulston, Miss S. J.	10	0	
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Pugh, Miss C. M.	10	0		Race, Miss	3	0	
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*Poer, Rev. H. & Mrs.	5	0		Robson, Miss A.	2	15	3
*Potts, Mrs. A. G.	15	0		Selby, Mrs. M.	3	0	0
Peacock, Mr. Samuel	1	6		*Radstock, Lord	10	0	
Patterson, Mr. N. & Miss G.	1	1	0	Ross, James I., Esq.	2	0	0
Pratt, Miss	5	0	0	*Radcliffe, Misses	2	0	0
Philpot, Miss	1	1	0	Riley, Misses M. & S.	2	6	
Patton, Miss N.	5	0		Rouget, Miss	2	6	
Pagan, Mrs.	2	6		Rankin, Mrs. M. C., per, from			
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Prudie, Miss	1	10	0	Women's Missionary Assoc.	10	0	0
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Perry, M. Evans, Esq.	5	0	0	Rowling, Miss A. .	2	6	

## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

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				Sparks, Mrs.	10	0	
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				Sharpe, Mrs. A.	7	0	
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				Standering, Miss	10	0	
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				Squibbs, Mrs. T.	1	0	0
				Scott, Mrs. C.	5	0	
				Speer, Miss S. E.	10	0	
				Somers, Mr. G.	10	0	
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				Scott, Miss E.	10	0	
				Sarsby, Mrs.	1	0	0
				Sayers, Mrs. E.	2	6	
				Stewart, Miss	3	0	
				Stockwell, Mrs.	3	3	0
				Smith, Rev. Walter, M.A.	13	9	
				Scott, Mrs. Maxwell	2	6	
				Skeat, Dr., per, collected from			
				Baliol Sunday School, Sed-			
				bergh	10	0	
				Sunday at Home. Readers of	5	0	
				Salisbury, Rev. T.	5	0	
				Stoddart, Miss	5	0	
				Stephens, Miss	6	1	
				Sympathising Friend	5	0	
				Saxton, Mrs. E. H.	1	0	0
				Styles, Mrs.	11		
				Stevenson, Mrs.	10	0	
				Stewart, Mrs. A. W.	1	0	0
				Scott, Mrs. Margaret	5	0	
				Scott, Mrs. John	1	1	9
				Smerdon, Mrs. A.	5	0	
				Scott, Miss	2	0	0
				Stobart, Mrs. J.	3	0	0
				Stephenson, Miss C.	2	6	
				Smith, Mrs. Alice	10	0	
				Simpson, Miss H.	2	6	
				Strangman, Wilson, Esq.	5	0	0
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## THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

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Mr. A. Watson ..	5 0	Young, Miss G. . . . .	1 0
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Miss M. Robinson ..	5 0	Young, The Misses . . . . .	1 0 0
Rev. W. J. Paton ..	5 0	*Young, Miss, per: Miss Young ..	10 0
Mr. T. Megarry ..	5 0	Misses Bevan ..	15 0
Mr. Maynes ..	5 0	Miss E. Laws ..	6
Mr. Foote ..	5 0		
Miss Campbell ..	2 6		
	<hr/> 2 17 6		
	1919 14 5		
	*Gifts from Golden Rule Sunday.		
	Total £1,939 7 11		

## RECEIVED DURING QUARTER—

October 1st to December 31st, 1923:—

	£ s. d.
Earmarked Money .. . . . .	414 6 8
General Fund .. . . . .	1,939 7 11
	<hr/> 2,353 14 7
Goods Sold .. . . . .	589 17 6
	<hr/> £2,943 12 1

## REMITTANCES SENT OUT DURING QUARTER—

October 1st to December 31st, 1923:—

	£ s. d.
Child-feeding .. . . . .	133 6 6
Orphans .. . . . .	503 0 0
General Relief .. . . . .	348 18 2
Salaries Abroad .. . . . .	187 10 0
	<hr/> £1,172 14 8

## The Story of Khatoon.

Khatoon Hagopian, age nine, Lapaply, does not know much what happened to her during deportation, but heard her mother say that they went from place to place hungry and thirsty at night, hid among bushes for fear of being seen and killed by Turks. At last these awful days came to an end by the coming of the British soldiers to deliver them, and this child with her parents returned to Lapaply, their tiny village, for one year they lived in hope that their evil days were ended, then came the reign of the French and war with the Turks in Cilicia. Again the Armenians were the chief sufferers and once more they had to flee from their homes, and little Khatoon was carried by her mother amidst flying bullets and shouts of the enemy; the mother and child managed to get to Adana, but the father was killed on the way, and stayed there as refugees until the evacuation of the French, and they again had to flee from Adana to Alexandretta. Not being able to live in Alexandretta, they came to Beyrouth. Poor things how can I describe the place, they lived, sleeping in mud, no covering but a hut made of old rags, this was too much for the poor mother and she died from hunger and want. Little Khatoon is left with no relatives, but has found a home with us, and if you could have seen her when she arrived, wearing a ragged chemise and an

old thin frock, her pinched yellow face AND ARMS WITH HARDLY ANY FLESH ON THE BONES, NOT A SMILE, A LIFELESS, MISERABLE LITTLE CHILD. SHE HAS JUST BEEN A WEEK WITH US AND WARMTH, GOOD FOOD AND CARE are already transforming her into a sweet looking smiling faced girl. Who would like to undertake the support of little Khatoon?

## Stop Press.

Thousands more destitute Christians have been driven from Cilicia to Aleppo.

See *Daily Telegraph*, Mar. 19th.

Capt. Gracey's illness calls for prayer and may necessitate a short absence from the office, but he hopes to be at Keswick.

## ORPHANAGE MENU.

## CHILDREN'S TABLE.

*Bread at ALL MEALS and in addition:*

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
BREAKFAST	Olive	Boolghor and Lentils	Simet(Semolina)	Panjar (Egg plant, a vegetable)	Cheese	Simet
DINNER	Ground Lentils	Meat with Cabbage	Kuftah (Boolghor balls with meat & nuts inside)	Meat with Potatoes	Milk and Rice	Meat in Gorgot (Cracked wheat porridge)
SUPPER	Orange with their bread	Bastuck (Sweet made from grapes)	Orange	Pekmez (Grape sweetmeat)	Simet	Bastuck

On SUNDAYS, Breakfast, Tea. Dinner, Pelav, Boolghor or Rice cooked in fat with Meat, Raisins, etc., or Dolmeh=stuffed vegetables with Rice, Onion, Meat, etc. Supper, Pekmez.

## TEACHERS' TABLE.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
BREAKFAST	Milk and Olives	Milk and Cheese	Tea & Olive	Milk and Cheese	Milk and Olive	Tea and Cheese	Milk and Olive or Eggs
DINNER	Fruit	Meat, Fruit	Kuftah	Meat with Potatoes	Milk and Rice	Meat with Cracked Wheat (Gorgot)	Pelav, Boolghor or Rice in fat with Meat or Dolmeh=stuffed vegetables
SUPPER	Egg	Soup	Butter Milk	Soup	Macaroni	Butter Milk	Soup

TOYS. The Friends of Armenia have toys made by Armenian women to sell and can supply donkeys, dolls, elephants and rabbits.

## WANTED

An Assistant (preferably a Friend)  
for Miss Burgess in Corfu.

Strong and willing to be useful in all branches of Christian Mission and Industrial work. Apply to Secretary, "Friends' Armenian Mission" 25, Warwick Road, Reading.

WANTED. Xmas numbers and other illustrated Papers for use of Teachers, Pupils and Sick Children. Please post to Miss Davies, Jessie Taylor School, C/o American Press, Beyrouth, Syria.

WANTED. Openings for Meetings and Sales of Work. Apply, Capt. G. F. Gracey, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., Gen. Sec., "Friends of Armenia," 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

PLANTS.—Hollyhocks, Golden Rod, Pansy, Mint, Polyanthus, Double-edging Daisies, Chrysanthemums (outdoor), 2d. each. Tris, Fleur-de-Lys, Bergamot, Southenwood, 6d. each. Crasselas (lovely scent), Bridal Wreaths, Ivy Geraniums, 9d. each. Mesembrianthuns, Delphiniums, Nepeta, Mussine, 6d. each. Michaelmas Daisies, Small Sunflowers, Scillas, Montbretias, 6d. dozen.

Postage Extra.

Strong Shirts (Men's), 6/6. Full size Nightdresses, 6/6. Gent's Socks, 3/6. Bed Socks, 3/6. Girl's Dresses (Age 14), 6/6. Infant's, 4/-. Orders undertaken for Needlework. Handpainted Scrolls (any verse to order), from 2/-. Poker-worked Book Shelves, 7/6. Photo Frames, 4/-. Work Boxes, 4/6. Glove Boxes, 5/6. Figure Game, 6d. Postage Extra.

MRS. GREGG, BRANFOLD, STRENSALL, YORKSHIRE.

Please mention this Magazine.

All profits for "Friends of Armenia."

# GOODS MADE BY ARMENIAN REFUGEES SOLD BY “FRIENDS OF ARMENIA”

SHOWROOM, 47, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Bags from 4/- to 9/6 each.

Strips of Embroidery suitable for dress trimmings, from 6/- to 15/- each.

Cotton Trimmings, from 6d. per yard; also embroidered in white silk, 3/9 and 5/6 per yard  
Needle Lace D'Oyleys, from 1/6 each.

Native Material D'Oyleys, embroidered in silk, 3/9 each.

Table Centres, from 8/6 to 40/-

Needle Lace, from 7d. per yard.

White Native Material Embroidered Runners, worked in blue also in green, from 3/6 each.

White Native Material Duchess Sets, embroidered in blue, 7/6 and 8/6 each.

White Native Material Linen Bags, embroidered in blue, each 5/-

White Native Material Afternoon Tea Cloths, embroidered in silk, from 14/- each.

White Native Material Tray Cloths, embroidered in silk, 10/3 each.

White Native Material Cushion Covers, embroidered in blue, 6/3 each.

Blue Native Material Cushion Covers, embroidered in white, 5/- each.

Blue Native Material Table Covers, embroidered in white, from 6/6 each.

Native Hand-Woven Material, colors—grey, fawn, blue, and white, about 36 in. wide, 3/- per yd.

Baby's White Silk Shoes, 2/9 per pair.

Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, from 22/6 each.

Linen Sideboard Cloths, 8/6 each.

Lace-edged Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1/10 each.

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*The following books relating to Armenia and the Armenian Question, can be obtained from  
The Secretary, “FRIENDS OF ARMENIA” 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*

#### A BRIEF MEMOIR OF IDA MELLINGER.

The Armenian Missionary, who by her wonderful power of photographing on the minds of her audiences the tragic scenes she had witnessed, largely helped to found “The Friends of Armenia.”

By Miss E. Boyd Bayly. 6d.

#### HELD BY HIS HAND.

By Myra A. Proctor. 1/2

#### YESTERE.

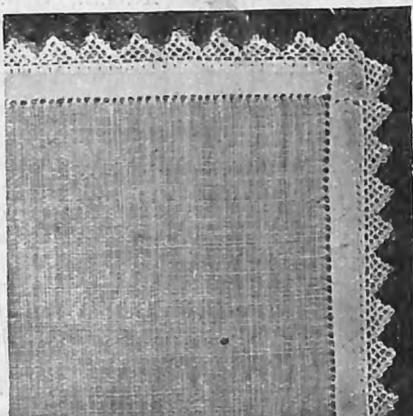
By Varteni. 2/6

#### OPPRESSED PEOPLES & THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By Noel Buxton & Conwil-Evans.  
6/-

#### †IN DENIKEN'S RUSSIA.

By C. E. Beckhofer. 10/6



LACE-EDGED LINEN HANDKERCHIEF

Size 11 inches x 11 inches. Price 2/4

†Can be ordered through the Society.

#### THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS.

By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl. 3/9

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#### THE SULTAN'S MANDATE.

By C. O. Gregory. 3/4

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#### CRITICAL TIMES IN TURKEY.

By Mrs. G. King Lewis. 2/6

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#### †AMONG THE DRUSES OF LEBANON & BASHAN.

By J. T. Parfit. 5/-

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#### THE PRESENT POSITION.

By E. Cantlow. 1d.

†Can be ordered through the Society.